FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FILIPOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT 12 AUGUST

AU141446 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] BCP Central Committee Secretary Grisha Filipov returned on 12 August from a brief working visit to Moscow, made at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Among those welcoming him at Sofia Airport was Igor Ponomarev, plenipotentiary minister-counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria.

COUNTERTRADE RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY REVIEWED

AU141237 Sofia BTA in English 0730 GMT 14 Aug 87

["Bulgaria-Hungary: Businesslike Partnership" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 4 (BTA) -- In the 1986-1990 period the countertrade between Bulgaria and Hungary will increase by 41 per cent as against the 1981-1985 period. Over the same period the reciprocal deliveries of products of mechanical engineering will increase by 44 per cent.

Bulgaria's export list for Hungary includes hoisting and hauling machines, computing and organization equipment, electrical manual instruments, Lyaz-Madara trucks, etc. Negotiations are underway for adding products of the metallurgical and the chemical industry to this list, as well as medicines and cosmetics articles.

Hungary exports to Bulgaria equipment for nuclear power stations, machines for the textile, food and chemical industries, Ikarus buses and trolleybuses, radio equipment, etc.

Consumer goods are also given prominence on specialization in the production of hoisting and hauling machines, equipment for the food industry, metallurgy, medical equipment, industrial robots and computing machinery. Reciprocal deliveries are also made in implementation of 27 contacts on specialization on a multilateral basis.

The share of specialized output in total countertrade amounts to about 36 per cent and in mechanical engineering alone to 44 per cent.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 9-15 AUGUST

AU151801 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 9 through 15 August carries the following economic performance report (time and date of newscast given in parentheses):

Lovech Okrug:

The industrial plants of the okrug successfully fulfilled their overall production plans, manufacturing additional goods to the value of approximately 18 million leva, and reducing material expenditure by 72 stotinki per 100 leva of finished goods. However, cases of violations of the relationship between labor productivity and average wages were noted. (0800 GMT 15 August)

DPRK ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON 88 OLYMPICS

AU140945 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Aug 87 p 8

[Pavol Krsak report: "In Expectation of Goodwill;" passages between slantlines are published in boldface]

[Text] Prague -- /The DPRK Embassy to the CSSR organized yesterday in the pleasant ambience of its chancellery on Romain Rolland Street in Prague a press conference devoted to issues concerning the joint organization of the 24th Olympic Games in 1988 in the northern and southern parts of the Korean peninsula; the press conference was held, above all, in light of the letter which the DPRK National Olympic Committee addressed to Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], in Lausanne a few days ago./

Kim Kwang-sop, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the CSSR, first vividly described the well-known course of events since the IOC session in Baden-Baden in the fall of 1981 where the decision was made to entrust the organization of the 1988 Olympics to Seoul. He pointed out, above all, that this erroneous decision, which has meanwhile been acknowledged as such by virtually the entire Olympic world, has met with universal criticism for the simple but fundamental reason that the Olympic Games aspire to lofty goals. When the DPRK proposed the joint organization in the North and the South of Korea, that is, on the territories of two states, it did so mainly out of the motive to /help solve the problems of the Olympic movement,/ to facilitate their solution. Kim Kwang-sop stressed that the CSSR supported and continues to support the DPRK's proposals for a joint organization and that this attitude is shared by all countries of the socialist community with the Soviet Union at their head.

Regrettably, three rounds of trilateral talks between the IOC and the National Olympic Committees of the DPRK and South Korea produced no substantial results. This also holds true for the latest round of talks, held in Lausanne on 14-15 July this year, even though this meeting was promising, held out the hope of an agreement, and -- as Kim Kwang-sop said -- "we believed in a positive result."

The July talks in Lausanne concerned /mainly the sharing out of sports./ The DPRK presented a realistic proposal based on the size of the two countries' populations. About one-third of all Koreans live and work in the DPRK, and it is thus logical that one-third of sports events making up the program of the 1988 Olympic Games ought to be held on the DPRK territory. The DPRK's demand was to stage eight competitions on its territory. This would also correspond to the character of joint organization. Yet the IOC insisted on its proposal to fully stage two sports in the DPRK (table tennis and archery) plus two sports in part (the team competition in road cycling and one qualification round of the soccer tournament). At the latest round of talks in Lausanne in July, J.A. Samaranch added to these proposals the women's volleyball tournament.

In its latest letter to J.A. Samaranch the DPRK National Olympic Committee no longer demands the organization of eight sports on the DPRK territory, but five sports in full and one in part:

-- table tennis (in line with the original IOC proposal),

-- archery (in line with the original IOC proposal),

-- soccer in full, from the qualifying groups to the finals,

-- women's volleyball tournament in full (in line with the new IOC proposal),

-- one competition that remains to be specified, also in full,

-- one competition that remains to be specified in part (to compensate for the 100 km teams' road cycling race, which was proposed by the IOC, but which is unsuitable for the DPRK).

So much for the hottest facts from the letter of the DPRK National Olympic Committee to J.A. Samaranch.

Once the question of the division of events is settled (this must be done by 17 September this year, one year before the opening of the Olympic Games), other issues will have to be brought up on the carpet, such as the question of the games' official title, the composition of the organizing committee, the question of ceremonies, the question of television relays, and so forth.

In its letter the DPRK National Olympic Committee voices the /demand that a fifth round of talks be convened by the IOC in Lausanne./ This should be a tripartite meeting, like the four previous rounds. We want to demonstrate our goodwill once again, said Kim Kwang-sop, quoting from the letter, and expect the same thing of the IOC and South Korea.

In reply to journalists' questions, Kim Kwang-sop then provided information on the good preparedness in the DPRK to stage Olympic competitions. All preparatory works are guided by a special government agency. With regard to the movement of participants in the Olympic Games across the two countries' border, he said: "We made our position on this issue clear as soon as when we began to consider the idea of joint organization; this position is that athletes should be able to travel freely, be it on land, by sea, or by air."

What is the main motive behind the DPRK proposals? The success of the Olympic Games, of the Olympic movement, and the Olympic idea and the joint solution of all problems pertaining to the joint organization, which would at the same time boost the hope that the Olympic Games can contribute to the unification of Korea.

CTK REPORTS ON CUBAN TV ANTI-CIA SERIES

AU141118 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Aug 87 p 7

[CTK report: "One Hundred Exposed CIA Agents"]

[Text] Havana (CTK Correspondent) -- An 11-part Cuban television series dealing with the CIA's anti-Cuban activity exposed more than 100 agents of this U.S. espionage center. In the series, concluded for the time being on Tuesday, a total of 27 members of the Cuban security services made their appearance who, within the framework of the fulfillment of their duties, established in Cuba and abroad CIA contacts and putatively worked for it. Using radio documentary materials, the television series disclosed an extensive range of the CIA's anti-Cuban activity. This "total warfare" ranges from economic and political espionage and ideological subversion to harming Cuban economic interests abroad, attempting to disturb Cuba's normal relations with other states, bringing new diseases to Cuba, planning economic sabotage acts, and liquidating leading Cuban representatives, Fidel Castro in particular.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH NIGERIA SIGNED

LD141229 Prague CTK in English 1148 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Lagos Aug 14 (CTK) -- A new trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria was signed here yesterday at the close of a session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Nigerian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The session focused on further cooperation between the two countries in technical education, geological research and the development of Nigeria's industry and agriculture.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

PRC SIGNS CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD141341 Prague CTK in English 1232 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 14 (CTK) -- Director General of the China Performing Arts Agency Song Chengjiu and Director General of the Czechoslovak Arts Agency Pragokoncert Frantisek Hrabal signed a document on cooperation here today, at the close of the visit by the Chinese three-member delegation.

The document sets forth general principles of mutual cultural exchanges and relations.

During the talks, both sides paid great attention to performing arts. Also discussed were concrete cultural actions for 1988. The Czechoslovak public can look forward to performances of the prominent Chinese puppet theatre "Changzhon" and of the Shanghai Ballet. The Smetana Quartet will go for a great concert tour of China. Also performing there will be soloists of the ballet of the National Theatre in Prague-Hana Vlacilova and Vlastimil Harapes.

PAPANDREOU REPLY TO HUSAK-HONECKER LETTER

AU140846 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Greek Support for Joint CSSR-GDR Initiative; Andreas Papandreou Replies to Comrade Gustav Husak"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The joint letter by Gustav Husak, CSSR president, and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, on the proposal to create a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe, was answered a few days ago by another leading representative of one of the group of six states -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic.

In his reply he expresses his high appreciation and full support for this initiative; and recalls that the Greek Government has always supported, or else launched, initiatives which in their final effect were aimed at withdrawing all nuclear weapons from the European continent. [paragraph continues]

In this spirit it is striving with neighboring countries to set up a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, a zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans. Greece regards the creation of a zone free of nuclear arms, both in northern Europe and in the Balkans, as well as the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear arms in central Europe, as a most expedient measure for enhancing trust between the East and the West, and for diminishing the risk of a military confrontation. Andreas Papandreou expresses full agreement with the view contained in the joint letter, namely that the creation of the proposed corridor would simultaneously contribute toward achieving a comprehensive agreement on the removal of all nuclear arms from Europe, and that it would help reduce the armed forces and conventional armament on our continent. At the same time he stresses that, following the latest Soviet proposals on the elimination of all nuclear medium-range devices in Europe, the present time is particularly favorable for realizing the idea of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou concludes his letter by underscoring that the joint CSSR-GDR initiative is a most significant contribution to the cause of peace, and assures the CSSR president that the Greek Government will actively support it on every occasion.

CHARTER 77 CALLS FOR 'NATIONAL RECONCILIATION'

AU141335 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Prague, Aug 15 (AFP) -- The Charter 77 dissident group has called for a "national reconciliation on a democratic basis" in Czechoslovakia and an end to discrimination against people for their political beliefs.

In a document published here Saturday [day as received], marking 19 years since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, the group's spokesmen Jan Litomisky, Josef Vohrysek and Libuse Silhanova renewed their appeal for the departure of Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since August 1968.

The dissidents said that the Soviet "quarters and garrisons represent a sort of state within the state which eludes Czech control and legislation."

Warsaw Pact forces moved into Czechoslovakia August 21, 1968, ending a six-month bid for political and economic liberalization, known as "Prague Spring."

The dissidents called for a general amnesty and the release of all political prisoners and people persecuted for their religious or civic beliefs, in order to "purify" a political climate "dominated by fear and mistrust."

Finally, they demanded that Czechoslovaks who left the country after the post-war Communist takeover and the 1968 intervention be allowed to return to their country "under honorable conditions."

COMMENTARY VIEWS BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

AU141301 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 13 Aug 87 p 2

[W. Giesemann commentary: "Our Standpoint," "On the Solution of Fateful Questions"]

[Text] Border issues are very often fateful questions in the life of nations. Where borders, and thus the status quo, are questioned, evil may lurk.

Borders are not always as easily discernible as lines on maps or markings in the landscape. They also exist where claims to power end, competencies become unimportant, and ambitions are futile. There are forces that stubbornly try repeatedly to violate and cross these particular borders.

In 1961 activities in Europe reached a peak: NATO strategists and Bonn's political circles directed their joint effort toward eliminating the GDR. The return of Western (that is to say, imperialist) policy to socialist society's territory was to begin. A general attack on positions, withheld from the capitalist system since 1945, was sounded. The military, political, economic, and secret service plans and preparations are well known and have often been documented. Their implementation would have been the end of peace.

West Berlin with its open, uncontrolled border played a key, as well as obvious, role in these plans. It touched up on a vital question "to introduce" at this border "such a system which reliably bars the way to subversive activities against the countries of the socialist camp..." (as it was said in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states distributed by ADN on the night of 13 August 1961).

When this happened 26 years ago today, a historic event of prime importance took place. The coordinated action prevented the start of a war at a sensitive point. Thus it actually took place in the interest of all mankind.

It was not so much a question of drawing a border on 13 August but of showing the existing border. The GDR's worker-peasant state made clear that it knows how to defend its sovereignty -- fully in line with the principles of international law -- even against attempts aimed at blackmail and exploitation. Increasing its citizens' prosperity has always been on its agenda and this is being consistently implemented. The sociopolitical measures that we enjoy today are proof of this.

On 13 August borders were shown -- influential circles in the West understood this historical lesson. Through a process of self-knowledge they gained insights which they had previously opposed, they came closer to realistic positions, and learned to live with the fact that there are two German states side by side. Thus 13 August 1961 contributed to creating preconditions for later turning away from the Cold War and confrontation toward negotiations, and the first stages of detente. This path led to the Helsinki Final Act, which especially confirmed the recognition and inviability of existing European borders.

The treaties of Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague, the GDR-FRG Basic Agreement, the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, and finally the gradual normalization of the relations between the two German states in many fields, are also fruits that can ripen when borders are respected and facts are accepted. At the same time they show that various things serving man and his peaceful future can be achieved beyond borders.

The GDR insists on this opportunity by unerringly continuing its policy of dialogue and by encouraging others to do the same. It is the GDR's particular desire that both German states meet their responsibility for a peaceful, safe Europe and contribute to a real start of disarmament. At present, the most important issue is the complete elimination of medium-range missiles.

When shortly after 13 August 1961 a delegation of the Central Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany visited one of the People's Police Alert Units in Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, then party general secretary Manfred Gerlach, said to members of this unit: "You have carried out your mission in an exemplary way because you knew what was at stake: The preservation of peace in Germany and in Europe."

The more time has passed since then, the more obvious this truth has become!

ISRAELI CP GENERAL SECRETARY VILNER VISITS

Meets Honecker

LD141713 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1253 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Berlin 14 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Me'ir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the many efforts of the GDR working people under the leadership of the party toward implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He pointed out that on the path of comprehensive economic development and intensified development and application of key technologies, new important successes in the continuous development of the GDR have been achieved since the 11th congress.

Erich Honecker stressed the inseparable connection between all-round strengthening of the socialist German state and its consistent support for detente and disarmament. True to the legacy of anti-fascist struggle and to the victims of German fascism, the routes of militarism and fascism, racism and anti-Semitism, have been eradicated in the GDR. In this spirit the GDR is doing everything possible to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, only peace. In this way the GDR is making an important contribution to implementing the Warsaw Pact states' peace program, which was more specifically defined and submitted to the world public at the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in May 1987.

Starting from the decisions of the 20th party congress, Me'ir Vilner spoke about the struggle of the Israeli Communist Party against pro-imperialist and expansionist policy of the ruling forces of his country, which run counter to the interests of the Israeli people. The Communist Party of Israel strongly opposes the inclusion of the country in the global aggressive strategy of U.S. imperialism.

He spoke about the efforts being made by the party, together with its partners in the Democratic Front, for peace and equality, for strengthening the struggle of the working people, for their democratic rights, and against the lowering of their standard of living. In this connection he explained how the Communists, together with other Israeli democrats, are courageously opposing the growing danger of fascist and racist tendencies in Israel, and are supporting the implementation of equal rights for the Arab population in the country.

The two partners in the talk agreed that the SED and the Communist Party of Israel would continue to make their specific contributions to prevent a worldwide nuclear catastrophe and thus ensure the continuation of human civilization. In this connection they paid tribute to Mikhail Gorbachev's new initiative for the global elimination of medium-range missiles. They stressed the particular importance of the struggle for an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe as a first real step toward disarmament in the history of mankind.

They both spoke out against all efforts and programs for the militarization of space.

Erich Honecker and Me'ir Vilner reaffirmed their parties' consistent support for a just and comprehensive solution to one of the most dangerous sources of international tension -- the Middle East conflict. They agreed that the preparatory committee for an international Middle East conference initiated by the Soviet Union should meet as soon as possible in order to convene such a conference under UN patronage, and with the equal participation of all interested parties, including Israel and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The partners in the talk stressed the determination of their parties to develop and deepen bilateral relations on the basis of proletarian internationalism and in the interests of the peoples of the GDR and Israel.

Taking part in the meeting were Ali Ashur and Leon Zahavi, members of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee, and Heinz Lehmann, deputy director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Communique Issued

TA151429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Me'ir Vilner, HADASH [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality], met with East German President Erich Honecker last night. At the end of the talk the two issued a communique supporting the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the PLO. The communique also states that East Germany is doing all it can to uproot anti-Semitism and prevent another war on German soil.

Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli adds that in about 10 days a delegation of figures from Israel is scheduled to go to Moscow. It will include MK's Aloni, Bar'am, Granot, Wilner, Namir, and Ramon.

SED CC SENDS GREETINGS TO CPUSA CONGRESS

AU141045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 87 pp 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the USA [CPUSA], which will start today in Chicago:

Dear Comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 24th CPUSA Congress and all CPUSA members.

The communists of the GDR and the United States have been linked by longstanding close relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We feel solidarity with your courageous and altruistic struggle for the interests of the workers class and all working people of your country.

We highly appreciate your steadfast dedication to the cooperation of broad political and social forces against arms buildup and the militarization of space, and for a course of peace and international security based on reason and realism.

Our parties consider the struggle, to avert the threat of a nuclear inferno and for a change toward disarmament and detente, the most pressing need of our time and the most important task of all communist and workers parties, and of all progressive and peace-loving forces. Now it is necessary to seize the great opportunity provided by the Soviet Union's far-reaching and constructive proposals, in particular by the initiative for a global double-zero solution. An agreement on the elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe could free the way to the liquidation of all nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

On the basis of decisions of the 11th SED Congress, our country's working people are accomplishing great achievements to ensure the continuation of our party's policy, which is directed at the welfare of the people and the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR.

The SED and the GDR will continue to contribute with their active policy of dialogue and peaceful coexistence to peace and detente in Europe. We are doing everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil but only peace.

The SED Central Committee wishes your congress much success. We are convinced that your discussions and decisions will contribute to increasing you party's militant strength and will give new stimuli to the U.S. working people in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With communist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker,
General Secretary

MALAGASY ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT MEETS DEPUTIES

AU141101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Neubrandenburg (ADN) -- On Wednesday [12 August] Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, acquainted himself with the work of the people's representative bodies in Neubrandenburg. In a talk with deputies of the Bezirk Assembly and the City Assembly, Bezirk Council Chairman Heinz Simkowski explained how the people's representative bodies influence the bezirks' development.

The 17 permanent committees are particularly important in the work of the Bezirk Assembly with its 262 deputies and candidate deputies. During the first half of 1987 they engaged in 179 conferences and operational activities. As a result, they made 105 recommendations to Council members and managements of enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, with the aim of strengthening the national economy and improving working and living conditions. [passage omitted]

CHAMBER OF TECHNOLOGY ENCOURAGES RATIONAL POWER USE

AU151630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Some 40,000 installations and plants in the GDR's national economy are involved in technological thermal processes. The largest share in power consumption in this context falls on the some 25,000 industrial furnaces and drying plants. The industrial furnaces that are operating in 8,000 enterprises are the focal point of a central project of the Chamber of Technology which was initiated by the Scientific-Technical Society (WTG), for the Power Industry of the Engineers Organization in 1984.

Even a few years ago industrial furnaces and drying plants in the GDR consumed about one-third more power compared with international norms. This was the situation analyzed at the onset of the Chamber of Technology (KDT) initiative, according to the WTG secretary. Very often today optimal performance data are achieved that are in line with the norms. This is the result of the committed teamwork of KDT members in accordance with the scientific-technical projects of their enterprises and combines.

Initiatives in preparation for the ninth KDT congress this December are particularly aimed at the rational use of the available power sources. They comprise new solutions for fireproof materials, burners, and technical regeneration equipment as well as plants to utilize the available secondary energy. Furnaces attract particular attention in which processes are taking place at temperatures of more than 600 degrees centigrade -- and this is some 85 percent of the installations. "Data cards" were compiled for those as a result of the power process analyses.

Examples of scientific-technical innovations that have been successfully used in practice include: the use of computer-based controls in manufacturing cement in the building industry and the use of CAM technical equipment for the automation of drying and combustive processes in the silicate industry, which has reduced per unit power consumption by up to 40 percent. New techniques, processes and installations were developed. For example, a recuperator burner is being combined, from the outset, with a heat exchanger. Metallurgical furnaces at the GISAG [extended name not given] combine have been equipped with this combination and as a result power consumption is reduced 30 percent by heating up the furnace air.

Proven innovations are part and parcel of the offering for follow-up utilization of the KDT bezirk boards and are the subject of advance training courses.

MORAWSKI, CUBAN ON CHRISTIAN-MARXIST COOPERATION

LD141101 Warsaw PAP in English 1010 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 14 -- Member of the Polish Council of State and head of the Christian Social Association Kazimierz Morawski met member of the Communist Party of Cuba CC and head of the CC Department for Religion Jose Felipe Carneado.

Both sides discussed questions of dialogue and cooperation of Christians and Marxists to promote the implementation of humanistic values and progress and social justice.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD141647 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 14 Aug 87

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, Aug. 14 -- Poland's minister for construction and building materials industry Jerzy Bajszczak wound up today his five-day-long visit to Sweden. The visit's primary fruit is a three-year agreement on power saving in construction. Sweden has reached great achievements in this field, in particular as far as heat losses prevention is concerned, or heat retainment from various non-conventional sources such as city sewers, ventilation ducts and the like.

Minister Bajszczak encouraged Swedish companies to follow the example of other West-European enterprises by expanding on the Polish construction market and making use of the possibility to form joint ventures with foreign shares.

A forerunner of the changes to come may well be the offer of the PLM Sellberg company, who presented a ready project to solve garbage problem in Warsaw by utilizing it both for both power-generating purposes and for compost. The Swedish companies are hoping that successful implementation of their project could open possibilities of joint activities to this effect on third-party markets. Poland is interested in developing such industrial cooperation with Sweden, and even more so in such fields as insulation material and lamanating boards, building stone processing and joinery.

RZECZPOSPOLITA INTERVIEWS MALINOWSKI ON SEJM WORK

AU141044 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski by PAP reporter Maurycy Kamieniecki: "On the Threshold of the Ninth Term of Office" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Halfway through the Sejm's ninth term of office, a PAP reporter asked Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski to assess its work during the 2 years of this term. The reporter wanted to know in particular which of the concepts established in the early days of the present term had actually been realized and what the Sejm is involved in at this time.

[Malinowski] Every Sejm term of office is a continuity of the previous term, but at the same time it contains new qualitative features. The present term, accompanying the reform process in Poland, involves strengthening the Sejm's role and function in our lives. [passage omitted]

Over the past 2 years, the Sejm has adopted interesting new solutions.

[Kamieniecki] Could you say a few words about them?

[Malinowski] Of course. It is worth drawing attention to three laws passed by us, which were inspired by PRON and widely supported by deputies and deputies' clubs -- the law on social consultations, law on referenda, and law on the office of the civic ombudsman.

Also worth pointing out is the Sejm's control over the implementation of laws, its creation of the right conditions for their general application, and its amendments and improvements to these laws whenever necessary. Obviously, this is an unfinished process which will be continued in the future. I believe the qualitative changes in Poland -- and this was said at the 10th PZPR Congress -- will be reflected in the amended constitution which we are preparing for 1991, the 200th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution.

I would also mention our improvements to parliamentary work methods, resulting in the expansion of social pluralism and the coalition method of exercizing authority. We will perpetuate these features. They illustrate that the Sejm's decision-making process has become more democratic, for its takes into consideration the opinions of PRON, trade unions, various milieus, and society.

[Kamieniecki] Looking at the Sejm's work, one gains the impression that it is centered on the economy.

[Malinowski] Yes. Right now, and in the second half of this term, our work will be concentrated more and more on economic affairs, especially the second stage of the economic reform. Of course the Sejm has also concentrated on this over the past 2 years, but now something more is involved. We realize that economic progress will consolidate what we have already achieved in the political sphere, something that most of society also realizes. In fact, without this economic progress the process of democratization may be weakened and thrown off balance.

That is why we devoted so much attention to the second economic reform stage theses in the spring and summer. Lively discussions took place within our committees, Socioeconomic Council, and teams of advisers. The results of these discussions are exceedingly rich. They have been submitted to the government, and I believe they will form part of the proposals due to be announced by the government in the fall concerning the second economic reform stage and essential legislation. We will implement with consistency and determination the developments adopted by us in future. [passage omitted]

[Kamieniecki] The latest period has seen numerous interparliamentary contacts. A few words on this subject, perhaps?

[Malinowski] The Sejm has been particularly energetic and successful in creating even the right external conditions for the solving of Polish problems. Not only have we paved the way toward better mutual understanding in contacts with other parliaments, but we have also frequently created the necessary conditions in order to revive international activity in many spheres, including economic matters. This activity by the Sejm and its aim to make a positive contribution toward improving the international climate are respected and appreciated in the world and are helping to shape Poland's prestige.

WORK PLAN, DEBT DISCUSSED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD142032 Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 14 Aug 87

["Government's Press Conference for Domestic Journalists" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 14 -- A press conference for home journalists was held today at the government's press office. Questions were answered by Deputy Governmental Spokesmen Adam Dunalewicz and Aleksander Perczynski.

Government's Work Plan [subhead]

At the beginning information on plans of government's work for the second half of 1987 was presented. It is expected that the government will consider and solve over 70 problems and issues with economic matters prevailing. An implementation programme of the second stage of economic reform will be prepared. It is assumed that the plan together with the guidelines of appropriate changes in the legal and economic systems will be considered as early as by the end of September. A programme to stabilize the economy and to render economic indices realistic as well as the programme to strengthen the zloty and the draft reform of the banking system (the latter two having been prepared by the National Bank of Poland) will constitute an integral part of the document. The government attention will be focused on problems of the 1988 central annual plan, proposed amendments to labour legislation, organization of the economy, functions and structures of highest and central organs of state administration, and on guidelines of the state policy towards science and technological progress up to 2000.

Funds for Combating Cancer Diseases [subhead]

Referring to the justification of research into medicinal properties of Professor Tolpa's formulation, the government's press office informed the conference that financial investments for research and combating of cancer diseases would amount this year to 2 billion 650 million zloty. The expenditure till 1990 is estimated to be 12 billion 950 million zloty and 7.5 million U.S. dollars. Between 1987-1990 research into possibilities of utilizing biologically active peat-like substances are to cost 760 million zloty, with 215 million zloty to be spent only this year. Several scientific and research bodies participate in the programme. Financing of the entire project will be carried out on the basis of progression, which means that should the first year yield negative results, the project will be aborted.

70 million zloty of social funds were transferred to Professor Tolpa's bank account. His laboratory was presented with 90-thousand-dollars' worth of research equipment. The equipment has already been installed and staff's service training continues under supervision of Swedish experts. The fact that such an expensive system was handed over free of charges proves that Professor Tolpa's peat formulation is looked upon with serious interest in the world. As a result of negotiations an American company is willing to invest in the production of the medicine. It was emphasized that up-to-date results of the research into the use of the formulation gave grounds for some hope but it was too early to determine fully the medicine's effectiveness.

Attestation [subhead]

Referring to a question on the scope of attestation in the office of the Council of Ministers and on results of up-to-date austerity measures in central and voivodship offices, government spokesmen said that attestation in the Council of Ministers' office was scheduled for September and October this year as part of austerity measures in the national economy.

These measures are aimed at obtaining additional economic and financial results by socialized economy units, and especially by units subsidized by the state budget.

The programme adopted to this effect provides for reducing by at least 20 per cent the number of vice-ministers and general directors in ministries and central offices as well as for limiting the number of vice-voivods, vice-mayors and deputy department heads.

Expenditure for domestic business trips is to be curbed and subsidies for social organizations financed by the state budget are to be reduced.

Austerity measures are aimed to tighten economic rigours against those socialized economy units that make use of materials and fuels which are in short supply and that produce goods which are not material- and energy-efficient.

Jarocin Incident [subhead]

Asked whether militia had used physical force during the rock festival at Jarocin, the government spokesmen said that a row had taken place between members of antagonist youth subcultures the "skinheads" and the "punks". The incidents were not all that serious and did not necessitate any firmer counter-measures.

Officers ensuring public order tried to calm the situation and prevent physical confrontation between groups engaged in the feud. A few most aggressive persons were arrested. In all -- the incident was of a limited character,

One of the journalists referred to the information about the agreement reached with a group of private banks on the postponement of the repayment of Polish debts and to the fragment of Wojciech Jaruzelski's interview for the "WALL STREET JOURNAL" pertaining to the possibility of holding a referendum on reform in Poland. As far as the latter issue is concerned it was stated that Wojciech Jaruzelski had formulated in his interview some general idea while making at the same time a reservation that it was not an official government proposal. This idea will have to be discussed by competent bodies, it was stressed.

As far as the debts issue goes it was stressed that in her talks with creditors Poland was seeking to reach long-term, comprehensive refinancing agreements. The point is to adapt the payments to actual payment abilities and to create a foundation for a harmonious development of the country as well as to lower the cost of the debts servicing through reducing interests and to really normalize the credit relations. The memorandum signed in July with commercial banks is a continuation of talks with those creditors who have been conducted continuously since the early 1980s.

The July agreement distributes the payment of all the non-guaranteed obligations, amounting to 5.8 billion dollars, over a period of 15 years. The sides also agreed to significantly lower the interest on the sum. The terms of that agreement are similar to those granted to the heavily indebted countries such as Argentina or Venezuela.

This agreement, however, covers only one-fourth of Poland's hard currency debts. The hope was voiced during the conference that talks currently conducted at the Paris club would also produce a long-term, comprehensive agreement on the restructuring of the guaranteed obligations. The question of lowering the costs of the guaranteed debts servicing and creation by the West of conditions facilitating the development of economic relations with Poland should be an important element of these talks.

In an answer to questions on how interests of the Polish tourists on foreign borders are safeguarded and on savings interests which are lower than the inflation index, it was stated Poland demands observance of agreements and rules of international law of our partners. In case of occurrence of irregularities, actions are undertaken through diplomatic channels. Of late, talks with the Hungarian partners were held. Fair enough, the Polish delegation had not achieved lifting of the so-called deposit duties, yet it was agreed that the period of suspension of these duties would be prolonged till the end of the present tourist season (October 1, 1987). Before returning to these duties, the Hungarian side would inform about the principles and scope of their application what would allow for the announcement of these principles publicly in Poland. Moreover the Hungarian side explained that in case of returning to these duties, they would be applied only to cases clearly indicating the commercial goal of the trip. Of late, disturbing was the situation on the Bulgarian-Greek border, mainly on the Greek side. The government's vigorous actions aimed at safeguarding the interests of the Polish citizens on the borders did not concern, as it was stressed, those persons who violate the rules of other countries.

In reference to the case of saving interests it was stated that also the government shared opinion that the situation is abnormal when the savings interests are lower than the inflation rate. On the other hand though, the cost of credits granted by banks was also lower than this rate. The draft programme of strengthening the currency, prepared by the Polish National Bank (NBP), provided for the changes of the interest rates both of savings and credits. The new interest rates of savings, particularly the long-term ones, would be such that the savings owner would not lose by putting them in bank.

Answering a question on the state of Polish orchards, the spokesmen said that 30 million trees, that is 30 percent of the total, were killed by the cold.

Apple trees suffered the greatest damage in terms of numeric values, percent wise the largest damage was sustained by apricot, peach and walnut trees -- 70-80 percent of the total.

This year's fruit harvest, therefore, will amount to only 1.1 million tonnes, which is only 40 percent of the fruit gathered last year, this amount including 700 thousand tonnes of tree borne fruit, which is 30 percent of last year's total.

Help for fruit growers will take on the form of reductions and exemption from agricultural tax, preferential credits for the re-construction of orchards, help with damage clearing equipment, as well as decisions which should help increase the production of fruit tree saplings. It is expected that between 1987-92 it will be necessary to plant approximately 56 million new fruit trees.

SIWICKI URGES EFFORT TO END CRIME, 'SOCIAL MALADIES'

LD151938 Warsaw PAP in English 1856 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, August 15 -- Addressing today's PUWP voivodship committee plenum in Pila, which was devoted to struggle against social maladies, Gen. Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence and PUWP CC Political Bureau member, said that the Central Committee attached great importance to the problem.

"The on-going stabilization of Poland's internal situation and ambitious economic reforms initiate a new period in the country's life, a period that encourages putting a stop to crime, provided every party member contributes to this effort," Siwicki said.

"It is high time that, in line with the spirit of the 4th PUWP CC plenum, the basic party organizations became engaged in those problems for even now they frequently seem incapable of reacting with sufficient commitment towards phenomena deserving censure.

"The survey carried out by the PUWP Central Control and Audit Commission revealed that basic party organizations more often than not supported the management of enterprises to which they were attached in the out-of-place presentation of many difficulties as having objective reasons. Such presentation was supposed to disguise wastefulness and ill-management.

"It turns out," went on the minister of defence, "that 15 per cent of party orgnizations are abetting persons guilty of neglect, 40 percent of them are not implementing the directives of the political bureau and do nothing to demand required attitudes from their members, while one-third remains nearly passive towards drinking at work, idleness and poor production. This is something the party will not have," Siwicki stressed in conclusion.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO FRG -- The Council of Ministers has appointed Ryszard Karski to the post of Polish Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Ryszard Karski was foreign trade minister from 1980-81 and has been chairman of the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber since 1982. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BETHLEHEM MAYOR FRAYJ

AU141900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/08/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on Friday, August 14, in Snagov, Ilyas Frayj, mayor of Bethlehem City, who is visiting Romania.

The guest conveyed the Romanian head of state, in behalf of the Bethlehem City residents, a warm salute of friendship and cordial wishes of good health, of success in his entire activity. Likewise, he thanked for the interview, for the opportunity to visit Romania and to know the Romanian people's achievements in the country's socio-economic development.

The mayor of Bethlehem City was highly appreciative of the Romanian foreign policy, of Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's constant support and efforts to justly solve the Mideast issues.

The guest informed about the concerns of Bethlehem City residents and underscored their wish to live in freedom and peace, to see, as soon as possible, a resolution of the Mideast situation. In context, he stated for the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference, with the participation of all concerned parties.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed and conveyed the Bethlehem City residents his salute and best wishes.

He reiterated Romania's resolve to further support the Palestinian people's right struggle for the attainment of their legitimate aspirations at freedom, independence and peace. In context, stress was laid on the need to solve politically, by negotiations, the problems on the Middle East, to instate a global, just and durable peace in the region, through Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, the recognition of their right to self-determination, including the creation of their own national state, ensurance of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all states in that area. Romania's president evinced the importance of the organization of an international conference on Mideast questions, under the UN supervision, to be attended by all concerned parties, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel included.

Other problems of the current international situation were also discussed.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended the interview.

NEW U.S. FIRM OPENS OFFICE IN BUCHAREST

AU141836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/8/1987 -- The office for Romania of a new U.S. firm -- American Compliance Corporation [as received], a firm having relations with Romanian manufacturers of automotive equipment, opened in Bucharest.

On the occasion, Chairman Gavin Ruotolo gave a cocktail party on 14 August, at Intercontinental Hotel, with members of the leadership of the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and of certain foreign trade companies attending.

RCP MESSAGE PRESENTED TO GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

AU141431 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Aug 87 p 6

[Report on "RCP Message of Greetings to the Seventh Congress of the People's National Congress of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana" -- presented by Romanian Ambassador to Georgetown Petre Lupu]

[Text] Warm and comradely greetings were extended to participants in this congress and to all militants of the People's National Congress [PNC], on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The message positively assesses the PNC's efforts to consolidate the country's independence, to attain the working people's aspirations for freedom, social justice, and a better life, and to promote national economic progress. The message emphasizes the good relations of cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and PNC, which are based on the common strivings of our parties and peoples for independence and progress and on the goals of the united action of anti-imperialists forces in the struggle for development, disarmament, and peace.

The greetings message points out that the foreign policy of our party and state steadily aims at broadly developing ties with all countries, regardless of their social and political systems, in the interest of socialism, peace, and the cause of independence, security, and progress. These ties are firmly based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

Wishing full success to the congress proceedings, the message emphasizes that the RCP consistently works to expand cooperation and strengthen solidarity with communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, and all progressive and anti-imperialist parties and forces throughout the world.

Ambassador Lupu Meets President

AU141825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/08/1987 -- Desmond Hoyte, leader of the People's National Congress Party, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, received Ambassador Petre Lupu, representative of the Romanian Communist Party at the works of the seventh congress of the People's National Congress Party.

On the occasion, from RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm comradely salute and wishes of new success in his activity at head of the party and of the country, for the progress and welfare of the friendly people in Guyana were conveyed to Guyana's leader.

Desmond Hoyte thanked and asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes of success in the vast work he is conducting for the building of a new life in Romania.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS SCIENTIFIC-CULTURAL EXHIBITION

AU161753 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 16 Aug 87

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Takes Part in the Opening of an Exhibition of Scientific and Cultural-Artistic Creation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/8/1987 -- Sunday, August 16, RCP general secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu participated in the opening of a national exhibition marking the end of the sixth "Song to Romania" national festival.

Attending were full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP and of the government, executives of central institutions, leaders of mass and public organizations.

Organized on the eve of the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture and the anniversary of 43 years since the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944, the exhibition illustrates the broad activity carried out all over the country within the "Song to Romania" national festival for the attainment of the goals contained in the ideological programme, and the implementation of the Thirteenth Party Congress resolutions.

The exhibition mirrors the great achievements scored in Romania's socioeconomic life in the period ushered in by the Ninth Party Congress (1965), the unparallelled advancement of science, education, culture and the arts, the development of original creation.

Much space is given in the exhibition to the stands illustrating the development of sociopolitical, scientific and belletristic literature. It displays President Nicolae Ceausescu's monumental work published in a large number of volumes both in the country and abroad, a remarkable contribution to the creative development of revolutionary theory and practice, to enriching the patrimony of the contemporary sociopolitical thought.

The exhibition also displays works by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., in the field of macromolecular chemistry, published in the Romanian and in widely spoken languages.

The rich and diverse subjects approached in the works exhibited, which virtually cover all the domains of editorial production, evince the progress made by the Romanian literary, scientific and artistic creation.

The scientific books displayed are illustrative of the experts' endeavours toward best using the results of studies and researches, and scoring original achievements of a high theoretical and practical value.

Noteworthy among the books exhibited are those referring to the Romanian people's history, to the best results obtained in key industries and to biology, mathematics, physics, medicine. The stands also display school-books, university courses and the most representatives belletristic works for children and youth.

The stand of technical-scientific creation mirrors the broad participation of working people in enterprises, research and design institutes, in learning units, of the studying youth, of young pioneers and students in the activities of technical-scientific creation. At the sixth "Song to Romania" national festival, the almost 2.3 million participants carried out more than 640,000 research themes materiliazed in over 10,800 inventions patented and applied to production, the manufacture of over 6,700 machinery and equipment, 1,800 new materials, 3,500 modern technologies, mechanization and automation systems.

Noteworthy are also the exhibits which reflect the activity of more than 136,000 technical-applicative and scientific circles in schools and higher learning units where over 12,000 research subjects were solved, most of them in cooperation with relevant enterprises and institutes, on a contract basis.

The exhibition's sector reserved for painting, sculpture, graphic and decorative art displays works by professional and amateur artists from all over the country, which are a telling image of the development of the Romanian plastic art. A series of pictures inspired from present-day realities evince the artists' preoccupation to illustrate the Romanian people's enthusiastic work to carry through the Thirteenth Party Congress resolutions, as well as the achievements scored in socialist construction. Handicraft items are also displayed which mirror the variety of styles, the imagination, artistic sense and originality of folk artists from various regions of the country.

The stand displaying the activity of restoring ancient art objects discovered during archaeological works mirror the concern to preserve valuable testimonies of the civilization that developed uninterruptedly in the country's territory.

The exhibition also comprises aspects and telling data on the activity of the press, radio and television.

It also presents significant data referring to the mass cultural activity carried out within the sixth "Song to Romania" national festival. In the over 2,900 cultural-scientific universities, nearly 25,000 courses were held, attended by some 850,000 working people. In the mass cultural-artistic activity about four million amateur artists participated with good results in the over 165,000 ensembles. More than 1.3 million citizens of all ages and professions took part in the activity of 60,000 circles of literary-artistic creation.

The sectors devoted to work in museums, cinema studios, to music and theatre show that these domains have also seen intense development in recent years.

At the end of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu congratulated all those who achieved the works displayed and the organizers of that remarkable exhibition.

MIKULIC RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY, GANDHI MESSAGE

LD170022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 16 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received Lakhan Lal Mehrotra, ambassador of the Republic of India to the SFRY, who conveyed to Mikulic a personal message from Rajiv Gandhi, premier of the Republic of India.

BORBA COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE FEC RESIGNATION

AU142016 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 87 p 2

[Djoko Kesic commentary: "Calls, Criticism, and 'Defense'"]

[Excerpts] Considering all the facets of reality, it is nevertheless possible that the FEC may submit a resignation, and if this happens, what would it mean?

Many people, attaching various kinds of significance to their theses, are searching for answers to these dilemmas, which in various ways have been circulating in the public for several months, heated up by the recent talks in the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium. [passage omitted]

The calls to censure the FEC president and the federal government and request their resignation have a not very long history, at least as far as it is known to our public. Something similar was publicly voiced probably for the first time in the fall of 1981, when Marko Bulc, Bogdan Crnobrnja, and some other delegates to the SFRY Assembly censured Veselin Djuranovic's government for not implementing the country's development plans. [passage omitted]

In the not very rich history of calls for the work of high officials, forums, and bodies to be open to the public and for their responsibility, one should bear in mind that such requests were made almost exclusively against the federal government. Activities of this kind were not recommended to aim at the highest state and party organs. The republican and provincial state and self-managing bodies were protected by their fiefs and interests, secured by armor-plated fences of untouchability. Another significant fact is the truth that all the calls to responsibility to date carried the "charge" of the given moment or were inspired by a certain name and the position of this name and office, even when it was known in advance that everything would end short of any proper and actual responsibility anyway.

The situation is not like that today. With the aggravation of the economic and social crisis, the requests for specific responsibility have become more and more frequent and open. This certainly does not mean that the increasingly frequent criticism of Mikulic's government means that it is less skilled in conducting policy than its predecessors. One could even say that this FEC pulls the chestnuts out of the fire on behalf of its many predecessors, but this is a poor consolation. In short, the demands of the time and of circumstances are different now. One may say they are more exacting. In a situation in which a loaf of bread costs 700 dinars, inflation threatening to reach 150 percent by the end of the year, an increasing number of collectives suffering losses, and what is worse, the way out of the crisis seeming more and more remote, "calls" will certainly be more frequent and, perhaps, more excited. We believe it will be increasingly more difficult to ignore them, to reply to them (with tolerance), and finally, to render accounts to the public. [passage omitted]

In criticizing and defending the FEC we have mixed up the theses and arguments, so that what is politics and what is economics cannot be clearly seen. In our divisions and somewhat strange "defenses" it sometimes appears that this federal government is more Bosnian-Hercegovinian than, say, Macedonian. It seems to be forgotten that it is partly such divisions that brought us this far.

These not very useful and sensible defenses of the federal government, as well as those that come from the FEC itself, sometimes seem to come from some, we hope, past times when it was much more important who made a statement and from which forum the statement was made from than what was stated, and when admittedly rare calls for resignation were interpreted as open attacks on meritorious leaders and the foundations of society. Nevertheless it must be grasped that this is a time that demands that the FEC, as one of the key factors, must make place for others unless it finds the right way to tackle the crisis; in their defense, representatives of the federal government should state all those unpleasant thoughts about the political lobbies, pressures, and other limitations, so that it may be clear to the worker that this loaf of bread is not solely the fault of the FEC.

All other voices saying that a possible FEC resignation would set off an avalanche of responsibility and would open the door to an accelerated democratization have their defect in the admission [priznanje] that the crisis should teach us democracy. However, are we in a position to choose?

MILOSAVLJEVIC EXPLAINS RECENT PRICE INCREASES

AU161950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 16 Aug 87

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Interview with Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, by Djordje Vlajic; place and date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Vlajic] Comrade Milosavljevic, recent increases in the price of bread and flour and the fact that inflation in July, seen in terms annual level, rose 5 percent in comparison with June, beg the question of what the FEC intends to do to stop price increases. The end of July was the deadline for new measures in the field of prices, which, as was announced, were supposed to be given more freedom. Have these measures been prepared and what can one expect from them?

[Milosavljevic] Everything that has been happening has been a great lesson for and a test of our readiness to combat inflation. Bread and flour prices were affected by the purchase price of wheat that rose very quickly from 125 dinars to 150 dinars for the first class regardless of quality, which is also a form of a price increase.

In addition, the free formation of the wheat price was conducted to a very organized collusion between agricultural combines as well as between cooperatives' associations in the wheat growing regions.

What kind of free price formation in market conditions can one talk about when the home market was closed and the price of wheat exceeded not only the high world price, but also the guaranteed [zastitna] prices which, may I remind you, also contain the average accumulation.

May I remind you that the final part of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program states that the liberalization of prices on the home market must be accompanied by the liberalization of imports. This applies to agriculture too. This view was confirmed by the May LCY Central Committee session devoted to agriculture.

Instead of this, today attacks are being made at all intervention imports including the import of wheat. The argument is why do we import when we have sufficient amounts of this product? But nobody is asking at what price, and who should pay this price. Everybody favors an open market in theory, while in practice people favor greed prices and a closed market which does not offer a way out of inflation.

People say that the price of wheat is not stimulative enough. Zagreb VIJESNIK recently carried a statement made by a Slovene farmer who said that wheat is the most lucrative crop. I would like to add that its production requires only a few days of work. Animal breeding requires work every day. The mentality in our country is that one should ensure a reasonable standard of living for the whole year in several days of work or, for instance, in 30 days during the full tourist season. It is therefore understandable why our rates are more expensive than others.

After that we encountered the monopoly of bakers. At the end of July, together with presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils, we discussed a program of new measures for prices. Our joint assessment was that one should continue with the course of liberalization but at a pace which takes into account our material position. The price formation in market conditions can only take place if sufficient supply and competition or liberalized imports exist. In some sectors we still lack these conditions.

This program will be worked out in more detail according to objections and suggestions and will be, we hope, adopted at the beginning of September. I would like to stress that the world market criteria should not only apply to wheat and agriculture but also to those branches of the economy that, as in the case of agriculture, exert great influence on the cost of production.

[Vlajic] Comrade Milosavljevic, is not this program of liberalization of prices in our market where there are few sectors in which supply and demand are equal, perhaps a way for open inflation?

[Milosavljevic] The program must be implemented gradually because you are absolutely right in saying that there are only a few sectors in which something could be gained from liberalization. The data show that these conditions have been created in the sectors of textiles, shoes, furniture, and recently in the production of some home electric appliances. In all other sectors, due to the still overheated domestic demand, we do not have sufficient supply and competition.

[Vlajic] Does this mean that our domestic production -- which is, one could say, one of the most protected productions in the world -- can no longer count on the state's continued protection from world competition, and that it will therefore be subjected to some kind of domestic spreading of inflation?

[Milosavljevic] On the contrary, the state must create conditions so that the Yugoslav economy can open itself up more and become exposed to the world competitiveness and world standards. We completely forgot about world prices despite that they are the main (?factor) in our Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

[Vlajic] As far as our economic relations with other countries are concerned, one can say that they are characterized by increases in exports on the one hand, and by the significantly worsened foreign exchange liquidity on the other. The question is how long can we maintain this relatively high level of exports when we have only a small amount of the foreign exchange that we need to import raw and reproduction materials?

[Milosavljevic] It is certain that maintaining such a good level of exports to hard currency markets for a long period would be difficult without providing the necessary raw and reproduction materials from abroad. Today exports are more dynamic than increases in production mainly because of the changes in the regional structure of exports in favor of hard currency markets, and partly because of a slower demand in the domestic market. This is why it is necessary to speed up the inflow of foreign exchange in all respects. We must search for solutions whereby the right to use foreign exchange is tied to foreign exchange inflow instead of regulated with administrative threats. But this is a topic of our forthcoming discussions on how to improve the foreign exchange system. We must examine as soon as possible all possibilities of increasing foreign exchange inflow regarding our citizens' transfers [doznaka], as well as other economic measures for eliminating the widespread but unlawful handling of foreign exchange in our country.

[Vlajic] It appears that the old proverb that a debt is a bad friend is being put to test. According to some assessments, up to now we have been building a strategy of repaying our debts to suit our creditors more than our own development. Is the FEC thinking about or working on finding a method of repaying foreign debts that would at the same time ensure social development?

[Milosavljevic] In the middle of this year when we initiated the question of the long-term consolidation of Yugoslavia's debts with IMF representatives, some governments, and commercial banks, we proceeded from the fact that only through ensuring economic development can we, over realistic periods of time, repay our debt. What applies to us, applies to other country debtors. This is today understood by credit countries and commercial banks. Recently there have been criticisms about why we reduced our debt -- which was as you know reduced by $1.9 billion in 1 and 1/2 years -- without taking into account that financial markets were closed for us, that we could not have raised another loan, while repayments on previously concluded agreements on rescheduled loans were becoming due. Of course, had we not attempted to solve the problem this year, it would be an even greater problem next year. Therefore we must search with our creditors for a solution to our debts that will ensure a harmonized development of the country.

Without consolidating our debts there will be no necessary development nor guarantee that current reproduction will be sustained and domestic inflation curbed. A recent IMF analysis showed an increase in inflation in all debtor countries. Repaying debts exerts pressure on prices on the one hand, while on the other restrictions on the balance of payments preclude all positive effects of the world market on domestic prices.

[Vlajic] Comrade Milosavljevic, according to my calculation if we owe about $17 billion, the rate of repaying debts in the next 5 years would be something in the region of $2.7 billion per annum. Our economy cannot sustain this burden.

[Milosavljevic] Yes, we are of the same opinion. By the beginning of September we will have a proposal for a program for consolidating our debts which will be discussed with our creditors, primarily with the IMF, and then with government debtors and commercial banks sometime in September.

[Vlajic] My next question is about domestic debts. The previous government succeeded in revealing the data concerning our foreign debts, while the current FEC, it appears, will reveal data on domestic debts. Moreover, the measures have been announced for solving this big cause of our economic imbalance and thus inflation. Can you enumerate some of these measures and tell us then they will be implemented?

[Milosavljevic] Some critics of the FEC, I refer to some journalists who usually have a solution to all our problems, claim that the previous FEC passed on to this FEC a long report on domestic debts like a relay race baton which only required a finishing touch. The truth is somewhat different. The report, as working material, did exist but the authors of this report did not pretend that all domestic deficits were made good. The updated document has been prepared, but it is difficult to find a solution without giving a new impulse to inflation. Of course, this is not a simple question, even if we in our country agreed on how to cover losses. What is most important is how to stop the reproduction of these deficits in our system in the future. A red line must clearly show what has been done before. We must stop all expenditure beyond out capabilities. Without this effort inflation would have been greater economic consequences. This means that nobody can spend more than we really own. That refers to the citizens, the associated labor organizations, the banks, and the state.

DEMANDS FOR 'PEOPLE'S BREAD' IN PRISTINA NOT MET

AU151719 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 11 Aug 87 pp 1, 5

[Z. Gecaj article: "Gray Bread -- In Great Demand"]

[Excerpt] Since the latest price increase, the Pristina Commune Executive Committee has still not provided for any kind of compensation for those who produce semi-white bread. "People's bread" is sold out early in the morning.

In spite of the declaration by the "Kosovarja" bread and confectionary enterprise at Kosovo Polje that it has increased its production of "people's" or semi-white bread since the price increase, it is still not meeting consumers' demands. Yesterday in Pristina there was no semi-white bread in some shops between 1100 and 1300. Some shopkeepers told us that the suppliers had failed to deliver to some shops, while many others said that semi-white bread sold out "like hot cakes" in the early morning.

Kajtaz Fazliu, manager of "Kosovarja," told us that 50 percent of the bakery's production yesterday was semi-white bread, and that the demand for this bread in Kosovo had multiplied since last Saturday, when the price rise was enforced. Meanwhile, for the sake of the many citizens who want it, we are continuing to produce this sort of bread in spite of the complicated business conditions we have had in the first half of this year. Nevertheless we will not be able to produce semi-white bread in the long term without some kind of subsidy. The competent authorities at "Kosovarja" told us that at present only 30 percent of the production of the Kosovo Polje bakery, according to its work norms, should be from type-850 flour. In 1986 the Pristina Executive Committee provided bread producers with a subsidy of 16 dinars per kilogram, while no kind of assistance has been provided this year. Private bakers say the same thing. Sadri Collaku, a baker, said that yesterday and today he baked and sold more than 100 kg of semi-white bread, but that he did so at the great loss, since a kilogram of type-850 flour costs 254 dinars, and a loaf of this kind is sold at 166 dinars. The the part of town where he had his shop, he added, customers' first question since the price increase is: "Have you got gray bread?" [passage omitted]

NIS HEALTH WORKERS END STRIKE, RECEIVE FULL PAY

LD141636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Nis, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- About 500 health and other workers of the Institute of Labor Medicine in Nis, who have been on strike since yesterday, ended their work stoppage this morning.

In the words of Jovan Stajic, president of the municipal trade union council, medical workers employed in health centers in the electronic, machine-building, textile, and tobacco industries, and in other collectives, will receive their wages from the previous month in full.

The main reason for the work stoppage of health workers of the Nis Institute of Labor Medicine was a delay in the payment of regular personal incomes and a demand for a pay increase.

This is the first case of health workers in southern Serbia manifesting their dissatisfaction with the financial situation through a work stoppage.

HOSPITAL STAFF RETURNS TO WORK AFTER STOPPAGE

LD151751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] Pec, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- More than 100 medical workers and technical staff of the Pec general hospital have returned to work after this morning's work stoppage and talks with representatives of sociopolitical organizations.

Doctors and medical staff stopped work, dissatisfied with their low personal incomes and the work of a commission preparing a new draft legal code on the distribution of personal incomes. After waiting for a short time in the hospital compound, the medical workers set off for the town center to see the president of the Pec municipal assembly. At a meeting of working people held later in the hospital compound, which was also attended by representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of Pec, it was decided that the draft legal code on the distribution of personal incomes would be considered within 2 days at the latest, and that it would be harmonized with the social compact on the distribution of personal incomes of medical workers in the province.

The municipal committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection concluded that the work stoppage had no hostile background.

SLOVENE DELEGATE WANTS VEVCANI EVENTS EXAMINED

AU151813 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 13 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Aug -- Vika Potocnik, Slovene delegate to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, today initiated a written delegate's proposal in the federal assembly in connection with the events in Vevcani. She considers it a serious problem that the SFRY Assembly must not overlook, for it concerns an essential and conceptual question of the role of internal affairs organs in our country, as well as the question of whose interests these organs protect. [paragraph continues]

Vika Potocnik therefore proposes that the Federal Chamber should at once set up a working group that will, together with republican members from Macedonia, examine the conflict that has arisen and perhaps help in resolving it. At the September session of the Federal Chamber, this group should submit a comprehensive report on the Vevcani events and their denouement, and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs should also prepare a comprehensive report on these events. The vacation months should not be an obstacle to the establishment of a working group, Vika Potocnik believes. She adds that she herself is prepared to participate in the work of the group.

ALBANIAN SEPARATISTS, CHAUVANISTS INTENSIFY ASSAULTS

LD142212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2126 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, August 14 (TANJUG) -- Separatists and chauvinists of Albanian nationality in the province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, have intensified their brutal assaults on the life and security of people, on youths and children above all, as well as on their property.

In a string of incidents such hostile elements try to bring about as massive a revolt as possible and rallying on nationalistic grounds so as to oppose an organised drive by the League of Communists for solving problems in Kosovo. This is why of particular importance is to live up to conclusions taken at the 9th Session of LCY Central Committee after which a resolute struggle was started to improve the situation in this troubled province and solve the arrears of national and other problems.

The above was said in a communique issued here this evening at the close of a session of the presidency and the executive secretaries of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Republic of Serbia of which Kosovo is a part.

Living in Kosovo are 1,200,000 ethnic Albanians and 300,000 Serbs and Montenegrins who, in the past few years, have come under pressures at the hands of separatists and chauvinists from among ethnic Albanians. Therefore, a large number of Kosovo's Serbs and Montenegrins have moved out into other parts of Yugoslavia.

A massive discontentment being felt by Kosovo's Serbs and Montenegrins has brought about of late frequent arsons and desecrations at orthodox cemeteries (the orthodox religion is the religion of believers among the Serbs and Montenegrins) and brutal physical assaults on children in particular, the communique said.

A mass rallying of only Serbs and Montenegrins would not contribute to solving the problems of the Kosovo population nor to improving the situation in Kosovo, the communique underlined. For, in recent years recorded have been mass rallies of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo from time to time in protest against actions by separatists and chauvinists of Albanian nationality.

A few months ago, a group of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo gathered in front of the Federal Assembly building in Belgrade where a two-day session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia was held on the situation in Kosovo.

A working group of the Central Committee is to stay in Kosovo tomorrow and consider the current situation and living up to the stands of the LCY Central Committee in Pristina, the capital of the province of Kosovo, the communique said.

SERBS, MONTENEGRINS PROTEST INACTION, ATTACKS

5,000 Gather in Kosovo

AU151822 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] This is Milisav Milic. I have just returned from Kosovo Polje where about 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins gathered this evening. The direct cause of this gathering was the fire at the Orthodox cemetery in Gornje Dobrevo and the attack on a little boy, Nikola Kisic, who was injured by his neighbor (Idris Salja).

Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, addressed some 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo Polje. He pointed out that the LCY will consistently square the accounts with the remnants of the counterrevolution, and that all the means of the system will be used to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. This is all for now.

Sokolovic Addresses Protesters

AU161340 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] A gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins was held in Kosovo Polje this evening. Milisav Milic reports:

More than 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins gathered in Kosovo Polje this evening to protest because the conclusions of the party plenums about Kosovo are not being implemented, and because conflicts between the nationalities have recently become more frequent at the expense of the Serbian people in this province.

Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, addressed the meeting. He first conveyed the belief of Serbia's leadership that the party plenums decisions on Kosovo will be consistently carried out. The past month and a half is not sufficient for all this to be carried out. The documents of the party plenums about Kosovo indicate that the burning issues not only of Kosovo but of all Yugoslavia must be solved efficiently with all the means of our system, and above all that the causes that undermine the relations among nationalities and that stimulate the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo must be eliminated.

[Begin Sokolovic recording] We will implement what the Central Committee has concluded and decided. [Shouts of "Hear, hear."] The LCY Central Committee and the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia have, so to say, (?taken over) the solving of all the burning issues. [end recording]

Zoran Sokolovic warned that gatherings on a single-nationality basis will not contribute to solving the problems that burden Kosovo. In conclusion Sokolovic appealed that all the progressive forces join in the struggle against Albanian separatists and nationalists.

After the speech by Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, several citizens appeared on an improvised rostrum. Momcilo Trajkovic, executive secretary of the Communal Committee of the LC of Pristina, spoke afterwards.

[Begin Trajkovic recording] The latest events show that we (?must not delude ourselves) that Albanian nationalism and separatism (?have sunk underground). It is obvious that they have changed their methods and that they always appear whenever they get a chance, and they try something, try (?to gather people), try to provoke Serbian nationalism. But in all these gatherings that we had in Kosovo Polje recently, the Serbian and Montenegrin people resolutely drew the line between the honest Albanian people and Albanian separatism and nationalism. This is the way we should continue. [passage indistinct, partly drowned by shouts of "Hear, hear"] [end recording]

Some 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins insisted that Lazar Mojsov, president of the SRV, and Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, come to Kosovo Polje. They spontaneously expressed their conviction that Serbia with its constitutional position lacks the power to solve the problem of Kosovo. They demanded that Yugoslavia do so.

The protest meeting of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo Polje dispersed without incident.

Dismay Expressed Over Excesses

LD152006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] Pristina, 15 AUg (TANJUG) -- Some 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo Polje, Klina, and other localities in Kosovo gathered in Kosovo Polje tonight. The cause for this meeting was the two excesses recently committed in Gornje Dobrevo. The protestors expressed dissatisfaction with the situation in Kosovo and with the slow way the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee are being implemented.

The citizens present were addressed by Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, who informed them of the Central Committee's conviction to give life to the tasks and conclusions agreed by the party plenum on Kosovo consistently and without hesitation.

However, the people present did not disperse, but from an improvised platform in the local primary schoolyard, spoke of their personal troubles and problems. They clearly expressed their dismay over the frequent international excesses in Kosovo.

Most of the people began to disperse soon after 1900, but several hundred of the most persistent people stayed behind.

BANNED MLADINA ISSUE APPEARS IN CENSORED FORM

LD141721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- Some forecasts concerning the content of the latest issue of MLADINA, the mouthpiece of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, turned out to be quite true. The paper did, in fact, appear at the kiosks at the envisaged time, but with an abundance of blacked out patches covering parts of individual texts and a largish white "blur" instead of the whole of the text on a page devoted to readers' letters.

Although the paper is marked No 28, this is, in fact, a reprint of the 26th and 27th issue of MLADINA. This issue was banned at the beginning of the month because, in the assessment of the prosecutor's office, it contained untruthful information which cast a slur over representatives of the highest organs of the SFRY and could provoke disquiet among the public. The incriminating parts of the text are now simply inked over in black, while a letter from a certain Ciril Zebot is completely removed and in its place on this page there is a white blur.

TWO 'SLIGHTLY HURT' DURING TREMORS IN SERBIA

LD141237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, August 14 (TANJUG) -- Two persons were slightly hurt in Bogutovacka Banja, the epicentre of a quake that hit the region at 8:25 this morning.

After the first tremor, which measured 7 on the 12-point Mercalli scale and 4.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, a series of weaker tremors was registered in the region of Bogutovacka Banja, a spa in central Serbia. [passage omitted]

EARTHQUAKE HITS KRALJEVO AREA 15 AUGUST

LD151337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- There was another earthquake measuring 4.5 on the Richter scale and with an intensity of 6 to 6.5 on the Mercalli scale at 1335 today. According to a report by the Seismological Institute in Belgrade, the epicenter was 120-130 km from Belgrade, in the vicinity of Kraljevo. The earthquake was also felt by inhabitants of Titovo Uzice and Priboj.

BRIEFS

STRIKE IN MRCAJEVIC ENDS -- Satisfied with the Workers' Council decision that two factory managers should leave the organization, 138 workers of the Zvezda work organization of Mrcajevic agreed to end their 46-day strike. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 87 p 6 AU]

COMPULSORY AIDS TESTING -- Belgrade, Aug 13 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav blood tansfusion units will from now on have to test the blood of all voluntary donors for the presence of AIDS virus antibodies. The Yugoslav Government decision becomes effective on August 15. The way in which the blood will be tested and positive results to the virus reported, as well as the list of health institutions in the republic and provinces authorized to carry out the tests will be specified later. Compulsory blood testing has already been introduced in the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia and the cities of Belgrade, Zagreb and Nis. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0010 GMT 13 Aug 87 LD]